

GERMANS BEATEN BACK AGAIN AFTER FORCING THE PIAVE

Established Bridgehead At
Zenson, But Repulsed
In Counter-Attack

FAIL ON ASIAGO

Invaders Suffer Serious
Losses in Desperate
Fight on Plateau

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, November 14.—An official
communiqué yesterday reported:—“We repulsed a strong attack on
Asiago Plateau, after a desperate
struggle, in which we inflicted serious
losses on the enemy. We captured a
detachment of the enemy, west-
ward of Asiago, releasing some of
our men.”

The enemy are in contact with
our lines from the Brenta to the
Lower Piave. By means of large
boats, the enemy crossed the Piave,
establishing a bridgehead at Zenson.
We made a counter-attack, repul-
sing them towards the river bank.”

London, November 14.—(By wire-
less)—A German official commu-
niqué issued yesterday evening
reported:—“We have captured fur-
ther high positions, southward of
the Sugana Valley.”

A German official commu-
niqué to-day reported:—“We stormed snow-
clad hill positions, eastward of
Asiago and an armored work at
Monte Lissier. We have captured
Primolano and Felte.”

Reuter's correspondent at Italian
headquarters, wiring on Monday
evening, reported: The Italian troops
occupying the regions of Carnia and
Cadore have succeeded in retiring,
with small losses and have rejoined
the main army, whose new line runs
from the sea to the slopes of the
Alps, thence, following these slopes,
ascends the Brenta River and
traverses Val Sugana, the total
length of the front being fifty miles.

Against this front, the enemy are
now directing four armies. The
most southerly is commanded by
General von Below; the next, north-
wards, is under General Boreyevich;
General Baron von Krotabin com-
mands the army in Cadore, while
General von Hoezendorff is endeavor-
ing to break through in the Trentino.

Everything depends on the amount
of pressure the enemy are able to
exercise. It is stated that the enemy's
reserves hereabouts are imposing and
constantly increasing.

GERMAN ATTACK FAILS; HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE

Enemy Increases Big Gun Fire
On French And British
But Is Repulsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—Field Mar-
shal Sir Douglas Haig reported yes-
terday evening:—“There has been in-
creased enemy artillery work the
whole day long, at a number of
points on the Ypres battlefield,
especially in the neighborhood of
Passchendaele.”

On Monday, our aeroplanes used
their machine-guns against many
targets on the ground and bombed
various centers of hostile activity.
The enemy's machines dropped a
few bombs on our side of the line.

We brought down one and drove
down five enemy machines. Two of
ours did not return.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this
afternoon: Yesterday afternoon, the
enemy attacked our positions on the
high ground northwards of Pass-
chendaele, but were completely re-
pulsed.

Paris, November 14.—The official
communiqué issued yesterday evening
reported:—“The enemy vigorously
opposed our guns and bombarded
our lines in the Champagne, in the
region of the heights and at some
points in the Argonne.”

The communiqué this afternoon
reported:—“There has been a great
reciprocal artillery action on the
right of the Meuse.”

No Executive Power Rests With New War Council, Declares Mr. Lloyd George

Challenged By Asquith, Agrees To Special Debate On
Paris Speech; Papers Are Severe In Criticism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—Mr. Lloyd
George's speech in Paris has caused a
tremendous sensation. The House of
Commons was taken by surprise and is
disposed to be critical. It is inter-
preted in some quarters as betokening
a desire by the Premier to interfere
with the military leaders. Hence, it
is hoped that Mr. Lloyd George will
make an explanation, correcting this
impression.

Much interest is being taken in Mr.
Asquith's attitude, but the latter's
friends declare that he, at present, is
not seeking the Premiership.

In the House of Commons, today,
Mr. Asquith, amid cheers, asked what
were the functions of the proposed
Inter-Allied Council, particularly its
Military Staff? Whether it was propos-
ed that the Council should have power
to interfere with and over-ride the
opinion of the General Staff at home
and the Commander-in-Chief in the
field in matters of strategy? Whether
the Military Staff of the Council would
have its own Intelligence and Opera-
tions Departments? Whether the
ultimate decision with regard to the
distribution and movement of armes
would rest with the Council or the
Governments represented on the
Council and whether there would be
an opportunity given to the House to
discuss the proposed arrangements
and the statements made by Mr.
Lloyd George in Paris in connection
with them.

Premier Recites Terms

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, pro-
ceeded to read the terms of the agreement
concluded between France, Italy and
Great Britain creating the Allies'
Supreme War Council.

The first clause states that the
Council shall be composed of the
Prime Minister and a member of the
(Continued on Page 2)

British Shoot Down Four Enemy Planes

Three Driven To Earth In Suc-
cessful Actions By Air
Patrols

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 14.—The Ad-
miralty issued the following com-
municate:—“Our air service yesterday
carried out numerous patrols. Sev-
eral engagements occurred, in which
one enemy machine was destroyed
and three driven down, out of con-
trol. We bombed Houtteau aero-
drome, obtaining direct hits on the
sheds. All our machines returned.”

Fu Liang-Isu Flees Away From Changsha

Civil Governor Also Quits; Gen.
Wang Takes Over Control
And Seeks Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Changsha, November 15.—The
political tension has been suddenly
relieved, after three days' severe
martial law throughout the city.
Tuchun Fu Liang-Isu escaped at 2.30
this morning, embarking on a river
gunboat. Civil Governor Chou Chao-
hsang also departed. Commanding
General Wang of the Eighth Divi-
sion, acting as Tuchun, has proclaimed
the absolute cessation of military
measures, desiring a pacific solution.
He has consented to act as a successor
to Peking sends a successor.

The populace is apprehensive lest
the thousands of uncontrolled North-
ern troops should start looting.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Nov. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Nov. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Nov. 19
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Nov. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 24
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China Nov. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 26
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yama M. Nov. 25

FRENCH MINISTRY SURRENDERS OFFICE ON WAR SCANDALS

No Question Of Foreign
Policy, On Which Confid-
ence Vote Is Passed

CERTAIN OF UNITY

Was House's Opinion Over
New Council; Turns When
Debate Postponed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 14.—The Govern-
ment has resigned.

The overthrow of the Ministry was
directly due to M. Painleve's disinclination
to afford a date before November
30th for interpellations of the Govern-
ment's internal policy, particularly
with regard to the scandals mentioned
in earlier cables. This resulted in such
Parties as the Extreme Left and Right
joining forces against the Government.
Messrs. Clemenceau, Viviani, Barthou
and Pams are mentioned for the
Premiership.

Military Advisers

Each Power delegates to the Su-
preme War Council one permanent
military representative, whose execu-
tive function is to advise the Council
in technical matters. The military
representatives will receive from the
Government and the competent military
authorities of their country all
proposals, information and documents
relating to the conduct of the war.

The military representatives will
watch the situation from day to day
and the means of every sort of which
the Allied and the enemy armies
dispose.

Expect U. S. to Join

He confirmed that there was no
doubt that the United States would
join the Supreme War Council.

Negotiations with regard to the other
fronts would be conducted with Russia
and Japan.

The purpose of the Supreme War
Council was to shape the general war
policy of the Allies, adapting their
plans to the resources available,
in order to ensure the most powerful
results. The permanent General Staff
would be the Supreme War Council's
central intelligence organ and technical
adviser. The decisions of the Council
will embrace the fields of battle as a
whole and be subject to ratification by
the respective Governments.

The scheme was not necessarily a
final step. Military critics are already
demanding a single command and he
was of opinion that the War Council
might lead to that. The British and
Italian Governments regarded the
Council as an immense step forward,
upon which others may follow.

Another military problem urgently
demanding attention is the extension
of the British front. A preliminary
agreement has just been reached by
the two Chief Commands, which will
be carried out at a very early date
which it is not advisable to specify.

Germans Seek Showy Win

Moreover, the victory of the Aisne,
one of the most brilliant of the war,
places some Divisions at France's dis-
posal, but, in view of the present de-
velopments of the military situation,
there can be no question of removing
fresh classes from the front. Ger-
many is attempting a desperate effort
with all her available forces to obtain
a showy victory before the end of the
year. The enemy's supreme effort
must be met by a supreme effort with-
out abandoning a scrap of military
strength.

Great Britain and France, continued
M. Painleve, have just concluded a
very important economic agreement,
which aims at the fullest co-operation
with regard to the provisioning of the
Allied countries, which in future will
constitute a single country in regard
to foodstuffs and indispensable im-
ports.

“Provided we discipline ourselves
and are ready to impose upon our-
selves sacrifices and restrictions
similar to those the people of Britain
are going to impose on themselves, all
fear of sudden crises will be averted
beforehand. The country must be
prepared for further restrictions, in
order to release the tonnage required
for the transport of American troops.”

America's Resources

M. Painleve concluded by referring
to the immense resources of America.
He said that the Allied nations would
soon be able to complete the armament
of new armies and simultaneously to
(Continued on Page 8)

New Picture of Leader Of Russian 'Death Battalion'



Vera Butchikareff, the leader of the famous "Death Battalion" of Russian women.

JAPANESE TO ACT IN RUSSIAN CRISIS, TOKIO PREDICTION

Kerensky Now Reported To
Have Majority Of The
Army With Him

CONTROLS CAPITAL

Kaledin, Cossacks' Hetman,
Holds Dictatorship In
Southern Russia

RED GUARD ENDED

Population Tears Down Len-
inist Placards; Embassies
Recognise Kerensky

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, November 15.—The situation
in Russia has caused the gravest concern here. Baron Moto-
no's sudden departure to Hikone to
meet the Emperor, who is now super-
intending the grand military man-
euvers, is believed to be connected
with it. Baron Moto-no is expected
back on Friday morning, when the
Council of Ministers will meet and
an important development is gen-
erally expected.

Stockholm, Nov. 14.—The Swedish
Agency learns from Haparanda that
M. Kerensky entered Petrograd, but
a majority of the troops arrested him.

London, November 14.—Doubt existing
regarding the significance of the
message from Stockholm reporting the
arrest of M. Kerensky, the word which
was given as “arrested” actually
reaching Reuter's London office as
“aroused.” Reuter requested a re-
petition of the original message. The
message was repeated and then read:—“Kerensky has entered Petrograd,
where the majority of the troops have
joined him.”

Reuter's Agency learns authorita-
tively that M. Kerensky now controls
Petrograd. Moscow is the headquar-
ters of the Provisional Government.

The Leninists are holding out only
in a small part of Petrograd. Other-
wise, the whole of Russia is in the
hands of the Provisional Government.
General Kaledin, the Hetman of the
Cossacks, is Dictator in Southern
Russia.

The orders of the Provisional
Government are being signed by M.
Kerensky, General Korniloff and
General Kaledin. The Allied Embas-
sies are now in touch with M. Kerensky.

The Cossacks have destroyed the
Red Guard, which is the chief Lenin-
ist regiment and the population of
Petrograd is now tearing down the
Leninist proclamations.

Funeral Fire Brings Death to Another

Child Burned When Flames
From Joss Paper Rites
Destroy Home

Funeral rites over one dead child
resulted in the death of another by
fire in the Yangtszeopoo district yes-
terday.

Responding to a call at about 3.30
a.m. the fire brigade found a dwell-
ing just north of the Ewo Mill
practically burnt to the ground.
When the spreading flames had been
subdued the firemen began an
inquiry, but the occupants of the
house had evidently fled. A short
time later while the men were turn-
ing over the debris they found two
bodies, one of a girl infant and one
of a boy of about eight years. An
inquiry was started among the neigh-
bors and it was found that the
little girl had died and joss paper
was being burnt for her when the
place caught fire and the boy was
burned.

Women's Reading Ring Takes Up Iliad Today

The section of the Reading Circle
of the American Woman's Club
which is studying the Iliad will
meet this morning at the home of
Mrs. P. L. Bryant, 5 Jinkee Road.
At the meeting of the circle Tues-
day the study of Thoreau's “Walden”
was taken up, papers being given
by Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Cabeida.

YOUTH FOUND GUILTY OF INCITING TO STEAL

Bound Over In British Police
Court To Good Behavior
For Two Years

The trial of D. Hyndman, 19 years old, on the charge of inciting to larceny, took place in the British Police Court yesterday morning before Magistrate G. W. King. On the charge of inciting Peter King, a boy of 14, to steal a revolver Hyndman was bound over to be of good behavior for two years. On another charge, that of unlawfully pawning a gold ring, he was acquitted.

Detective Inspector Reeves, who appeared for the police, said the police were trying to break up a gang of eight or nine boys associated with the accused, of whom the accused was the oldest.

The King boy, who speaks good English, and who has already been sentenced in the Mixed Court to five years in prison for larceny, testified that he had known the accused and one Tam Poignand for a month and that after they had discussed the matter of getting a revolver he told them that Mr. J. H. Anderson of the Chinese Customs, in Woosung, had one. The accused told him to try to get it, as he could get a good price for it. The accused said he would take all the blame.

Young King then continued that he stole the revolver and brought it to Hyndman in Shanghai. Later he heard Hyndman had been arrested for having a revolver in his possession.

Poignand corroborated King's story. Mr. Anderson identified the revolver as his.

The ring involved in the second charge was stolen by young King from a Korean woman named Chang, who testified that she had taken care of him for four years until he ran away in August of this year. King said he gave it to Poignand, who pawned it for \$2, giving him half. Poignand said he pawned it for \$3, giving King \$1, but that Hyndman redeemed it in order to pawn it for more.

LORD READING RETURNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—(Official).

—Lord Reading, having completed his mission in America, has arrived in England.

SAILING VESSEL SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 14.—During the week ending the 11th, 384 merchantmen arrived and 333 sailed from Italian ports. One sailing-vessel over 100 tons was sunk during the same period.

No Executive Power In Council

(Continued from Page 1)

atives of the council and their Staffs have been established at Versailles.

No Executive Power

Mr. Lloyd George said that, from the foregoing, it was clear that the council would have no executive power and the final decisions in matters of strategy and distribution and in the movement of the various armies in the field would rest with the Allied Governments. Therefore, there would be no operations department attached to the Council.

The object of the Allies was to establish a central body who would continuously survey the field of operations as a whole, by the light of the information derived from all the fronts and the Governments and Staffs and co-ordinating the plans prepared by the different General Staffs and, if necessary, making its own proposals for the better conduct of the war.

The Government proposed to set aside the 19th for a discussion on the subject and also for a discussion on the speech made in Paris by Mr. Lloyd George.

Newspaper Criticisms

The Daily Telegraph refers to the political atmosphere of suspicion and denounces the attempt which it alleges is being made to bring down the Lloyd George administration.

The Morning Post remarks that a study of the speech confirms the worst fears that Mr. Lloyd George really intends that his Political Council shall direct the strategy of the Allies and warns him that he will have a spill if he interferes with Sir William Robertson or Sir Douglas Haig.

The Lobby correspondent of the Daily News learns authoritatively that Mr. Lloyd George's speech was not actuated by hostility to Sir William Robertson or Sir Douglas Haig.

He adds that it is difficult to ignore the reports which have been long current of controversies between Mr. Lloyd George and General Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig and says that there were rumors yesterday of resignations from the Army Council.

Commenting on the speech, the Daily News denounces in the strongest language "the unparalleled crime of encouraging the enemy and depressing ourselves and the shameful slur on the dead in the travesty of the battle of the Somme." This journal declares that Mr. Lloyd George, having disposed of his political rivals, proposes to make himself military dictator.

Haig Asks Unity

The papers publish a letter from Major Philip Sassoon, Sir Douglas Haig's private secretary, to the Mayor of Folkestone, exhorting the people to refuse to be diverted from

Women Replace Men As Foresters In England



Two of the women foresters who are replacing men in this difficult work in England. Women in England are doing almost all sorts of work these days, not stopping at even the heavier kinds of manual labor, as the photograph shows.

the steady and relentless progress of the British armies in Flanders, which is the outstanding feature of the war and declaring that nothing the enemy can do on other fronts can prevent their ultimate defeat.

The Daily Mail remarks that Mr. Lloyd George's speech was bold and candid, but there were many passages which a Premier should have suppressed, because they were unwise, or were representing opinion, not fact.

The Times says that Mr. Lloyd George's object was absolutely sound, but not his review of past events, especially his unfortunate suggestion that all the past efforts of the Allies have been unwise or wasted.

From the mass of comment in the French press on Mr. Lloyd George's speech, which is mostly favorable, emerges one definite note—that unity of command is what is mainly needful.

News Briefies

In its advertisement in today's issue the Banque Industrielle de Chine announces a change in its plans for getting subscriptions to the French 4% Government Loan. The Rente Perpetuelle.

The popular Moka Garden Embroidery Mission of Soochow has again favored Shanghai with a Christmas Sale of its fine embroideries, which takes place today, between 9 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., at the Carlton Cafe.

It is announced that all seats reserved for the Matinee for the Shanghai films tomorrow afternoon and not taken up by 12 o'clock today will be sold. This is important, as this is the only Matinee that will be given.

Mr. M. Nascimento, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation at Peking, is at present in Shanghai.

In respect for the late Mr. Edward Arney, who died at the Shanghai General Hospital on Tuesday, the flag of the British American Tobacco Company's offices flew at half-mast yesterday. Mr. Arney had served in the company's Mukden office for many years. He was 49 years old.

The chauffeur charged with maliciously damaging four motor car tires belonging to Mr. C. Howard was released on \$100 security for one week by the Mixed Court yesterday to give

Admission will be by tickets, which

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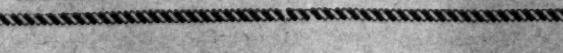
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Y.W.C.A. TIFFIN TODAY TO LAUNCH CAMPAIGN

Many To Be Guests Of National
Committee And Local
Association

The Young Women's Christian Association in Quinsan Road will usher in today an event of some importance to the community by giving a luncheon for Chinese and foreign men and women. It is preliminary to a campaign, both educational and financial in its object, which will begin in Shanghai next Monday, organised and to be carried on by the women of the China National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. and the Board of the Shanghai Association, jointly.

About 100 guests are expected. They will be entertained in the gymnasium of the National Physical Training School for Chinese Girls, and there will be several short, illuminating and inspirational addresses by leading members of the Boards.

"In the rapidly growing importance of the Young Women's Christian Association work, the world over," said one of the ladies leading the campaign, "it has been found that the people of a community have only to know the purpose and the actual work of this Association for girls and women, to respond to a call for material support gladly and liberally. We are very hopeful of success."

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.4 and the minimum 48.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 61.5 and 39.7.

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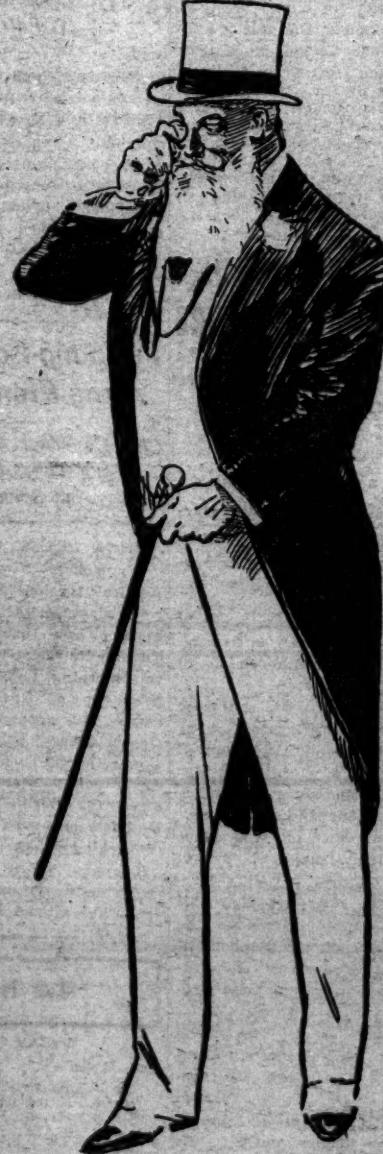
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Arms Alliance Statement Ready but Hitch Prevents Premier Making It Public

(From our own Correspondent) Peking, November 10.—Press criticism and provincial inquiry about the so-called Arms Alliance are becoming so insistent that the Prime Minister has decided to issue a statement on the subject. The preparation of this statement was begun several days ago, and it was expected to be issued last night. For some reason it has been delayed, but was to have been issued today. Up to the time when all honest people are in bed it has not been issued, and presumably there is some hitch.

Whilst the Chinese mind is seriously exercised about this matter, the Japanese regard any alarm on the part of the Chinese as unnecessary. Highly responsible Japanese deny that the transaction is in any way an attempt on the part of the Japanese Government to secure by indirect means any of the objects sought in Group Five of the Twenty-one Demands. They assert that the present is a business transaction pure and simple. The Chinese Government, say they, wants to buy arms; the Taiping Kungsoo, the only private concern in Japan enjoying a Government licence to manufacture arms for sale, is willing to sell its products to the Chinese Government. The Government cannot pay cash for its purchases, so the Taiping Kungsoo is willing to take its payments in instalments, and if the Chinese Government likes to borrow money so as to be able to pay at least part of the purchase money in cash, then the doubtless Japanese financial interests can oblige; but the buying of the arms and the borrowing of money to pay for them are two different transactions.

Now has either transaction anything to do with the Nanking mines

affair. In 1915 a Kiangsu company was formed to work these mines. It had very little capital, practically none at all, and was forbidden by law from borrowing the necessary capital abroad. So an arrangement was made by which Okura and Co. made an advance of one million yen against promised deliveries of iron ore, the ore to be supplied at a fixed price, and not to vary with the general iron market prices.

The Kiangsu company came to an untimely end, and Okura and Co. with a clean contract in their pockets and nobody against whom to enforce it, naturally applied to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for either the return of their one million yen, or for the fulfilment of the contract. There has, according to the Japanese version of the affair, never been any question of Japanese interests acquiring control of these mines. There is nothing more in the affair than is related above, according to the Japanese.

The Japanese realise that it is unfortunate that these two matters should be engaging the attention of the two Governments at the same time, for this mere fact of simultaneity has given rise to all sorts of misunderstandings, the worst being that the two matters are connected, and that it is proposed as one of the terms of the arms contract to hand over the control of the Nanking mines to the Japanese. This say the responsible Japanese, is absolutely without foundation; and equally so is the report that Japan desires the control of China's arsenals; neither the Japanese Government nor the Taiping Kungsoo desires any such thing.

not expected that Wang will return to his post.

Wang Yi-tang and Na Yen-toh were elected Speaker and Vice-Speaker respectively, of the National Council Wednesday. In his maiden speech, Wang declared that the counsellors should bear in mind the desire of the public and conscientiously compile rules and regulations for the organisation of the Legislature and the election of the legislators.

A formal protest has been lodged with the Japanese Legation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the establishment of civil administrations in Weihai and Fangtse by Japanese in Shantung.

600 AIRPLANE MOTORS MONTHLY IN ONE PLANT

Westinghouse Company, At
Swissvale, Pa., Starts On
\$17,500,000 Contract

Pittsburgh, October 1.—The airplane department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Swissvale, Pa., will begin tomorrow morning to rush a Government contract for airplane motors, amounting to \$17,500,000. It is estimated that 4,000 men will be engaged on the work, and for every motor made each day 180 men will be required. The company will make 600 motors a month.

The new department, just completed, is a model factory. An entire new working organisation of the whole company goes into effect.

The type of motor is that recently agreed upon by the Government and adopted as the result of long secret conferences of engineers, a model incomparable for its utility, speed-making and endurance. Besides making these motors, the company later will start making hand grenades, it was announced today.

A conference was held by the officials of the company and arrangements were made to send men into every machine manufacturing plant in the country to get all available machinery to increase the airplane motor output to the maximum.

SENATE'S YOUNG MEN CONSPIRACIOUSLY ABSENT IN NATIONAL COUNCIL

Mainly Older Scholars, A Few
Compradores And One Or Two
'Precocious Youths'

VERY LITTLE INTEREST Attendance Is Small When President Feng Formally Opens Session

(From our own Correspondent) Peking, November 10.—The opening of the National Council took place today. It was merely formal. It did not attract much popular attention, though of course all the usual flags were out, as the police had given instructions to this effect. It passed off without untoward incident, which some people hardly expected it would do; but which it could hardly help doing, considering the careful placing of troops along all the approaches to and in the actual precincts of the Senate House, where the sessions are to take place.

The ceremony was timed for ten o'clock, but an hour before that time the Senate buildings presented an animated spectacle, for troops had been disposed all along the route, and had been stationed in large numbers in the precincts of the Senate House itself, just as they were when Yuan Shih-kai was elected President and they had evidently grown tired of waiting for ten o'clock. Shortly before that hour the foreign diplomats began to arrive, Sir John Jordan and Baron Hayashi being amongst the earliest arrivals, with members of their legation staffs. Members of the American, French, Russian and Dutch Legations came next, and others later.

The scene in the Senate was somewhat commonplace. As one of the members of the diplomatic body remarked, before the ceremony began, it was much like waiting for the bride and bridegroom at a semi-fashionable wedding in the village chapel. The onlookers were in the galleries, separate pews being provided for representatives of the Chinese press, foreign onlookers—of whom, except half a dozen Japanese, there were but three, and they journalists, the diplomatic body, and the general public. To complete the similarity to a wedding in a village chapel, there was the inevitable baby, which set up its wailing just at the wrong moment.

At 10.8 the clerks of the Council entered and took their seats, under the direction of a sort of Sergeant-at-arms, who acted throughout as master of ceremonies; and almost immediately the Councillors filed in. There had been prepared for them 126 desks, inkpots screwed down as they were for the Senate when it used to meet here, and most of these desks were occupied. The Councillors presented a very varied appearance from that presented by the Senate when it used to be in session. The Senate went in for frock coats, solemn black and youthfulness. The Council had only half a dozen frock coats, an evening suit and an air of comfortable middle age. The Council is composed very largely, if one may judge from appearances, of scholars of the older type, with a few compradores or "representatives of the brewing interest" and one or two precocious-looking youths.

When the Councillors had taken their seats, the members of the Cabinet filed in, the only absentees being Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh, who is on sick leave. The Cabinet occupied seats in the choir stalls and, when they had comfortably settled down, the President, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, came in and occupied the special and ample chair dedicated to his use, immediately under the crossed flags of the Republic, in the very rear of the stage—to change the comparison. All having duly arrived, the master of ceremonies, chief clerk to the Council, first of all announced that it would be necessary to appoint a Chairman, and he suggested that temporarily, for this formal occasion at least, the oldest member of the Council be invited to preside. This was carried by acclamation, and immediately there stepped into the

chairman's place a Mr. Chang, who very briefly and nervously thanked the Council for the honor that it had done him, and proposed that the Council immediately proceed to business. This it did.

The only business was to listen to two addresses of welcome, one from the President, who looked remarkably well and walked briskly to the tribune for the delivery of his speech; and the other from the Prime Minister, who spoke at greater length than the President. The President briefly recounted the various reasons that had led to the calling of the Council, and expressed the hope that the Council would proceed expeditiously with its great task, on which depended so largely the future of the nation. The Prime Minister insisted on the necessity for the establishment of the state on secure Republican foundations, and reminded the Council of its great responsibility in laying those foundations.

When the Prime Minister had resumed his seat the master of ceremonies gave the signal for all to stand, and when all had done so, three ceremonial bows were performed before the national flag, and the session was over. It was now 10.22. The ceremony had been almost as brief as a runaway match at the movies; much more brief than it would have been at a village church, and as the gallery crowd filed out it was admitted on all hands that by the three bows, so like the three taps of the mason's hammer when a foundation stone is laid, the foundations of the Republic had been well and truly laid. A group photograph was taken in not much less time than the ceremony had occupied; and the consumption of ample refreshments provided occupied much longer.

Mirovitch-Piastro-Last

The farewell of Mme. Mirovitch and Piastro and Madame Maria Last will take place tonight at the Olympic Theater. If the enthusiasm of those who heard them last week is any indication there should be a capacity audience tonight. Their program is a pleasing combination of Russian, French and Scandinavian compositions. The program follows:

1. Sonate G-Major Grieg
2. Suite A-Minor Sinding
3. Ballade G-Minor Grieg
4. a A Swan Grieg
- b A Lovely Evening Summer
- c Thy Warning Is Good Grieg
- d A Woman Sinding
- Maria Last.
- II.
- Russian and French Composers.
5. Two Etudes C sharp and D sharp minor Scriabin
6. Value caprice (by request) Rubinstein
- A. Mirovitch.
7. Serenade Tchaikowsky
- Russian Carnaval Wienlawsky
- M. Piastro.
- a Romance Tchaikowsky
- b Berceuse Gretchaninow
- c Ecritin Chamindas
- d Chanson de Musette Francis Thoml
- Maria Last.

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Routs Minority And Obtains
Indorsement Of War At
Unitarian Conference

CONDEMS ALL PEACE TALK

Ex-President In Fiery Speech
Stirs Convention—Demands
War To A Finish

Montreal, Sept. 26.—Brushing aside the rather timid report of the council, hundreds of cheering Unitarians this morning lent their might to back up the sledge-hammer stroke of ex-President Taft in crushing a pacifist minority and driving through the convention a resolution endorsing the measures taken by the United States Government to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. The scene was probably unprecedented in dramatic power in the annals of religious conventions in Montreal.

Mr. Taft, as President, voiced the loyalty of Unitarians and the American people to the righteous cause of the Allies. He then called on the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pacifist, of New York City, for the report of the council.

The document was an attempt to state four views regarding the present situation, to be held by various sections of the Unitarian body. It failed to make any definite statement that Unitarians were behind the allied governments in prosecuting the war. In the form in which it was presented, it was, according to the testimony of some members of the council, far milder than it was before they toned it down.

During the reading of the report, which occupied about an hour, Mr. Taft took no part in the scattered handclaps that greeted some of Mr. Holmes' rhetorical phrases. As the reading progressed the ex-President's face grew redder, and the smile on his cheeks were fiery.

When Mr. Holmes sat down, Mr. Taft remained in his chair for a moment, obviously trying to keep his emotions under control.

Then he rose, and began to speak in a voice that resounded to every corner of the room. First, he asked the secretary, the Rev. W. F. Greenman, to take the chair.

"I do not know," he began, "just what this report is supposed to represent."

He paused, and the veins stood out in his neck as he proceeded: "But if this report is supposed to express the opinion of this meeting, I ask that the rules of this meeting be suspended to permit me to offer a resolution."

EVOKES LOUD CHEERS

This was unanimously passed, and Mr. Taft went on: "It's a literary effort" he fairly shouted, "this report is beautiful, but as an expression, at the expense of the opinion of this body of churchmen, it is an insidious document."

Cheers greeted this declaration.

"Are we in favor of winning the war or are we not?" he went on in stentorian tones. "That is the question."

From all over the hall came shouts of "Yes."

"We have had presented four views," Mr. Taft went on, "the last of which was argued with such emphasis that it is shown obviously to be that of the reader. But I say to you that this is not time for academic discussions. We are in the war. We as Unitarians are about to be heard by the world on our attitude to the war. Are we going to give out to the world as our attitude a report that says, 'Well we don't really know whether it's right or not'?"

From all over the hall came cries of "No."

Mr. Taft then moved his resolution as follows:

"That it is the opinion of this Unitarian conference that this must be carried to a successful issue to stamp out militarism in this world and that this Unitarian body approves the measures of President Wilson and Congress, restrictive as they may be, and that this resolution be sent to President Wilson and to the Governor General and Premier of Canada as expressive of the sentiment of this body."

Mr. Holmes said that he was a pacifist and that he hated war and hated this war, but that he had no desire to speak his opinions as those of others. He declared he had tried to state the varying views of the Unitarian body and then find some common ground on which they could all unite for the bringing about of the kingdom of God. He was hurt, he said, that any of the speakers should have misunderstood him.

Mr. Taft then rose to make his final plea for the resolution. He said that it was not a matter of Mr. Holmes's personal feelings.

"Our boys are being killed in France," he roared, "I am not a pacifist. This is a righteous war and when you fight a righteous war you must win. We are fighting an enemy that uses the highest science to perpetrate crimes that would almost shame a Hun. At such a time, are

Astor Home Given as Hospital



New York, October 15.—Vincent Astor has offered his \$8,000,000 country home, Ferncliff, at Rhinecliff, to the War Department for a hospital for convalescent soldiers who may be wounded in France. It has been inspected and approved by the Sanitary Corps of the Army Medical Department.

He is going to send out a resolution that says to our boys at the front, "Well, you may be right and you may be wrong—we do not know."

His final appeal was followed by a vote of 236 to 6 for the resolution by the delegates.

Mr. Taft delivered a speech tonight in which he said that those who favored permanent peace must oppose with might and main all proposals for peace at this time, no matter what might be their source.

No Peace Now

Those who favor permanent world peace must oppose with might and main the proposals for peace at this juncture in the war, whether made in socialist councils, in pro-German conferences, or by Pope Benedict," said Mr. Taft. "That the Pontiff of the greatest Christian Church should wish to bring to an end a war in which millions of its communion are on both sides is to be expected. That he should preserve a difficult neutrality is also natural. That his high position should be responsible for their suffering goes without saying. But the present is not the opportunity of an intervening peacemaker who must assume that compromise is possible. The Allies are fighting for a principle, the maintenance of which affects for future of civilisation. If they do not achieve it, they have surrendered the cause of their youth and mortgaged their future for a century and all for nothing. This is not a war in which the stake is territory or the sphere of influence of one nation over another. The Allies cannot concede peace until they conquer it. When they do so, it will be permanent. Otherwise they fail."

"An organisation of citizens in the United States, known as the League of Extraordinary People, has been active for two years past in promoting the League of Extraordinary People. There is a similar association in England. In that league are many persons who for years urged the settlement of all international controversies by arbitration or judicial decision. The vortex of death and destruction for the peoples of the world, which the breaking out of the war has enabled, renders the peace-lovers and promoters to devise a plan for avoiding war after this should end. The plan is a simple one. It looks to a league of all nations in which all agree, first, legal international controversies shall be heard and decided by a court; second, that controversies not to be settled on principles of law shall be submitted to a commission of arbitration for recommendation of a settlement; third, that the united forces of the nations of the league shall resist any nation beginning war before the quarrel has been submitted to one tribunal or the other, and been decided."

"Whatever the detailed stipulations of such a league, however, its operation and success must depend on the obligations of the treaty stipulations. Unless their binding effect is recognized by the nations as a sacred principle."

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the world that she might rule it. She in the history of our Republic, begun promoted therefore the armament of a war right. We have begun with other nations. Her system was followed, though not as effectively by service from men of a certain age from every walk in life. It is democratic in principle, and yet it offers to the Government the means of selection so that those who shall be sent to the front may be best fitted to represent the nation there, and those best able to do the work in field of war. The German military doctrine is that when the interests of the State are concerned, the question is one of power and force, and not of honor or obligation or moral restraint, finds its most flagrant example in Germany's conduct of this war.

"Intrigue, dishonor, cruelty have characterised the entire military policy of Germany. The rules of international law have been cast to the winds. The murderous submarine has sunk without warning the non-combatant commercial vessels of the enemy and sent their officers, their crews, and their passengers, men, women, and children, to the bottom without warning. Not only has this policy been pursued against enemy commercial vessels, but also against neutral commercial vessels, and parts of them have been assembled on the submarines and then the submarine has been submerged and the victims left struggling in the ocean's waste to drown. We find a German diplomat telegraphing from a neutral port to the German Headquarters advising that if the submarine be used against the vessels of that neutral country, it must be attacked and sunk.

"Those who devised it and have carried it through are entitled to great credit. The lessons of the three years of the war are being learned

and applied in our war equipment and in neutralising, by new construction, the submarine destruction of commercial transports. Adequate measures for the raising of the money needed to finance the war and finance our allies have been carried through Congress or are so near enactment as to be practically on the statute book. Proper conservation is provided for. But of course it takes time for a hundred million of peace lovers and non-militarists to get ready, however apt, however patriotic, however determined.

"Stamp on all proposals of peace as ill-advised or seditious and then time will make for our certain victory."

"When the war is won the United States will wish to be heard and will be heard as to the terms of peace. The United States will insist on a just peace, not one of material conquest. It is a moral victory the world should win. I think I do not mistake the current of public sentiment throughout our en-

tire country, in saying that our people will favor an international agreement by which the peace brought about through such blood and suffering and desolation and enormous sacrifice shall be secured. Whether the terms of the League to Enforce Peace as they are will be taken as a basis for agreement, or a modified form, something of the kind must be attempted. Meanwhile, let us hope and pray that the allies will reflect all proposals for settlement and compromise and adhere to the principle that until a victorious result gives security that the world shall not be again drenched in blood through the insanely selfish policy of a military caste of a nation ruling a deluded people intoxicated with material success and power, there will be no peace."



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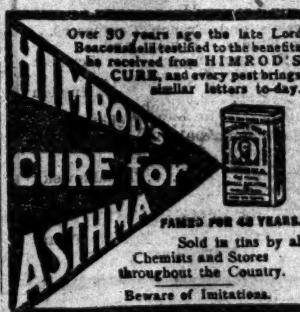
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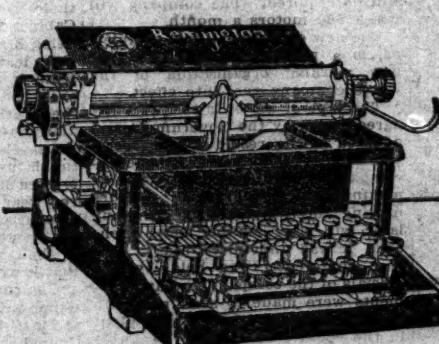
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SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

Off Day Race Program
For Tomorrow Afternoon

Following is the program for the Off Day of the Race Club's Autumn Meeting, tomorrow:	Sandy 12 1 155 155
1. --The Oriole Cup. --For all ponies that have run and not won a race at this Autumn Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs. --Half a mile.	Biplane 12 0 152 147
2. --The Sub-Griffins' Handicap. --One mile and a quarter. Weight for H'cap. inches Wts. hds. in lbs. lbs.	Nush 12 2 158 150
Golden Sub 13 0 152 159	The Dean 12 1 155 155
Poor Boy 13 0 152 Sch'd	Sinfonia 12 0 152 Sch'd
The Tomtit 12 3 149 "	Milkway 12 1 155 150
Oyster Bay 13 0 152 "	Ten Cents 12 2 158 140
Darr 13 1 155 169	Beau Brummel 12 2 158 140
Gold Bug 13 0 152 141	Elo Colorado 12 3 161 136
Camoufage 13 1 155 139	Middlekerke 12 1 155 140
Aristocrat 12 3 149 138	Reims 12 1 155 135
Rouble 12 0 152 141	Bapaume, late 12 1 155 135
Middlethian 12 0 152 141	Ashley 12 2 158 133
Miodzak 12 3 149 Sch'd	Formosa Chief 12 2 158 143
William 13 0 152 141	Northland 12 1 155 145
Craonne 13 0 152 159	Brown Mouse 12 2 158 148
Maloo Chief 12 1 155 151	Malcolm 12 1 155 140
Whangpoo Chief 12 3 149 138	Gladiator 12 2 158 Sch'd
Canton 12 0 152 141	Victory Dahlia 12 2 158 Sch'd
Kob 12 1 155 Sch'd	Advance Dahlia 12 2 158 Sch'd
The Tou 12 0 152 "	Attraction Dahlia 12 2 158 Sch'd
Angostura 13 1 155 144	late Herolin 12 0 152 137
Angiodane 13 1 155 139	Father Christ- mas 12 1 155 150
Wild Gamble 12 3 149 155	Fairylight 12 2 158 168
Persimmon 13 0 152 141	Nirvana 12 1 155 Sch'd
Risotto 12 1 155 147	Uganda 12 2 158 158
Spaghetti 13 0 152 138	Wooze-Kazoo 12 0 152 147
Double Blank 12 0 152 149	The Viscount 12 3 149 159
Hawkeye 12 1 155 157	Silversand 12 0 152 132
Shadylight 12 0 152 Sch'd	Merrysand, late 12 0 152 132
Flannigan 12 1 155 144	Dunmorg 12 0 152 162
Basuto 12 1 155 139	Grey Goose 12 1 155 150
Bernina 12 1 155 149	Leapcon 12 0 152 132
Star 12 0 152 Sch'd	Tiga 12 0 152 132
Mottled 12 1 155 148	Ampat 12 0 152 132
Louistic 12 0 152 147	Triumph 12 1 155 155
First Attempt 12 1 155 144	Rosewood 12 1 155 145
The Tank 12 1 155 144	Dixie 12 2 158 148
Peckham 12 0 152 141	Birdwood late 12 0 152 149
Grape Nuts 12 2 158 Sch'd	General Birdwood
Dalmeny 12 0 152 "	late Birdwood 12 1 155 Sch'd
3. --The Griffins' Handicap. --One mile and a quarter. Weight for H'cap. inches Wts. hds. in lbs. lbs.	Blackford 12 0 164 154
4. --The Autumn Handicap. --One mile and a quarter. Weight for H'cap. inches Wts. hds. in lbs. lbs.	Morningside 12 2 158 Sch'd
Bendrake 12 2 158 150	5. --The Grand National Steeplechase. --Twice round.
Beaul 12 1 155 137	The Cora and Hay Stakes. --For subscription griffins of this meeting that have started and not won a race at this Autumn race meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the official meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Winners on the off day excluded. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs. --Half a mile.
Santiago 12 2 158 141	6. --The Cora and Hay Stakes. --For subscription griffins of this meeting that have started and not won a race at this Autumn race meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins of this meeting allowed 7 lbs. All ponies placed more than once at the official meeting 5 lbs. extra. Winners on the off day excluded. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs. --One mile.
Good Boy 12 1 155 142	With respect to the present practice by Chinese farmers of planting cotton while wheat is growing, he said: "If you expect to get a maximum yield out of cotton, you must make cotton your major crop." A different system of rotation, he said, could be worked out.
Drummer Boy 12 2 158 Sch'd	Mr. Jobson's general conclusion was that more must be done by the Central Government. His concrete
Nigger Boy 12 1 155 "	problems of cotton growing in China were analysed and discussed at the meeting held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association. The purpose of the gathering was to meet three cotton experts now here. Mr. H. H. Jobson, an American, and Mr. E. L. Hsia and Mr. S. S. Chien, delegated to come here by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.
The Chaffinch 12 1 155 140	recommendation was the establishment of additional experimental farms, of which there are now only three. To be successful, he pointed out, these must be under the supervision of a competent expert who gives his entire time to the work, and their success will be not so much in developing a better plant but in circulating among the farmers, winning their confidence and inducing them to adopt better method.
The Raven 12 1 155 140	The meeting was presided over by Mr. E. C. Pearce, Members of the Committee who were present were Mr. J. Kerfoot, Mr. G. Willemeier and Mr. D. Hatabu: Among the others present were Messrs. Wintler, McGregor, Widler, Tanney, Moller, Rosenfeld, Y. S. Sung, chairman of the Nantang Cotton Guild; Chun Lai-fong, Ping Ur, H. Y. Moh and Wong Kung-zew.
Murek 12 0 152 152	Mr. Jobson made a talk on American and Chinese cotton conditions and the improvement of the latter. One of his conclusions was that American cotton can be grown successfully in China, particularly in the Yangtze Valley. As a result of the discussion that followed two important resolutions were passed for submission to the Ministry of Agriculture. They were as follows:
Seaforth 12 1 155 152	1. That this meeting begs to call the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to the great evil of all adulteration in cotton; that steps be taken in all cotton areas to combat this evil; that strong measures be enforced to eradicate this great abuse from which the trade has so long suffered, and that the adulteration of cotton with water above 15 per cent be made a criminal offense.
The Spotted Bird 12 1 155 155	2. That this meeting begs to call the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to the beneficial results of the establishment of an increased number of cotton farms under government control to grow the plant and to furnish seeds to the farmers of each district.
Golden Star 12 0 152 Sch'd	In urging that American cotton be tried in China Mr. Jobson made qualifications in some respects. He said, first, that a rigid selection of varieties must be used, that plants must be given more room than they are given by Chinese farmers now and that a system of rotation of crops be instituted to avoid planting cotton along with wheat. Also he advised that simultaneous with the introduction of American cotton the Chinese plant be bred up by supervision and selection. The latter, he said, would be easier than trying to improve up the American plant, as the conditions are more favorable. But the two steps should go hand in hand, he said.
5. --The Mafoos' Race. --No whips or spurs allowed. For all China ponies, the property of members of the Shanghai Race Club, that have started at this Autumn meeting. Winners on the off day excluded. Weight, 140 lbs. --One mile and a quarter.	With respect to the present practice by Chinese farmers of planting cotton while wheat is growing, he said: "If you expect to get a maximum yield out of cotton, you must make cotton your major crop." A different system of rotation, he said, could be worked out.
6. --The Mafoos' Race. --No whips or spurs allowed. For all China ponies, the property of members of the Shanghai Race Club, that have started at this Autumn meeting. Winners on the off day excluded. Weight, 140 lbs. --One mile and a quarter.	Mr. Jobson's general conclusion was that more must be done by the Central Government. His concrete
Yacht Club to Hold Last Cruise Sunday	problems of cotton growing in China were analysed and discussed at the meeting held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association. The purpose of the gathering was to meet three cotton experts now here. Mr. H. H. Jobson, an American, and Mr. E. L. Hsia and Mr. S. S. Chien, delegated to come here by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.
Fleet Will Sail To Gough Island And Then Race Back For Home	recommendation was the establishment of additional experimental farms, of which there are now only three. To be successful, he pointed out, these must be under the supervision of a competent expert who gives his entire time to the work, and their success will be not so much in developing a better plant but in circulating among the farmers, winning their confidence and inducing them to adopt better method.
The closing cruise of the Shanghai Yacht Club for the season will take place on Sunday, when the fleet will proceed, led by the Commodore, to an anchorage off the Quarantine Station, Woosung, at the North end of Gough Island. The start is fixed for 9 a.m. from the Club house at Shanghai. The Fleet will sail from the Peking Road Jetty at 9.15. Members who have not made arrangements to sail down will travel on the foam. Arrangements will be made for a race home.	The meeting was presided over by Mr. E. C. Pearce, Members of the Committee who were present were Mr. J. Kerfoot, Mr. G. Willemeier and Mr. D. Hatabu: Among the others present were Messrs. Wintler, McGregor, Widler, Tanney, Moller, Rosenfeld, Y. S. Sung, chairman of the Nantang Cotton Guild; Chun Lai-fong, Ping Ur, H. Y. Moh and Wong Kung-zew.
In the course of the day the prizes won will be presented to the winners by the Commodore. The results for the 1917 Season are:	Mr. Jobson made a talk on American and Chinese cotton conditions and the improvement of the latter. One of his conclusions was that American cotton can be grown successfully in China, particularly in the Yangtze Valley. As a result of the discussion that followed two important resolutions were passed for submission to the Ministry of Agriculture. They were as follows:
Challenge Cup --Yak --Viking --Conqueror Cup --Halkwan --Special Cruise --1 Yea. 2 Violet --Regatta Cup --Seagull --Conglomeration Cup --Seagull --Sampan Race --1 J. Nell. 2 E. C. Larsen --Ordinary Race Handicap --1 Viking. 2 Halkwan --Ordinary Races Rating --1 Viking. 2 Halkwan --Star of Doom --12 0 152 142 --Jacobeite --12 1 155 140 --The Goldfinch --12 2 158 Sch'd --The Bullfinch, late Bunyip --12 1 155 150 --Challenge Cup --Viking --Conqueror Cup --Halkwan --Special Cruise --1 Yea. 2 Violet --Regatta Cup --Seagull --Conglomeration Cup --Seagull --Sampan Race --1 J. Nell. 2 E. C. Larsen --Ordinary Race Handicap --1 Viking. 2 Halkwan --Ordinary Races Rating --1 Viking. 2 Halkwan --Star of Doom --12 0 152 142 --Jacobeite --12 1 155 140 --The Goldfinch --12 2 158 Sch'd --The Bullfinch, late Bunyip --12 1 155 150 --Challenge Cup --Viking --Conqueror Cup --Halkwan --Special Cruise --1 Yea. 2 Violet --Regatta Cup --Seagull --Conglomeration Cup --Seagull --Sampan Race --1 J. Nell. 2 E. C. 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WEATHER

Fine weather in our regions. Fresh
to strong monsoon along the
whole coast.

MARRIAGE

NIELSEN-KIMMELMANN. On Nov.
15, 1917, at the Danish Consulate-
General, before Consul-General
Raaschou, Otto, only son of Peter
Jacob Nielsen, of Skibby, Denmark,
to Paula, only daughter of the late
Mr. Kimmelman and Mrs. Kimmelman
of Shanghai.

15853 N. 16.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 16, 1917

Uncle Sam Master Mariner (From The Analyst)

ON the 15th of October the United States Government became, with the sole exception of the British Government, by far the greatest shipping concern the world has ever seen. It accomplished this by the simple process of an order of the Shipping Board, commandeering every American steamer of more than 1,500 tons deadweight capacity, which means about 90 per cent of our entire merchant marine. From October 15 on, the various private shipping companies which have built, owned, and operated their fleets may continue to operate them, but they do so solely as subsidiaries to the United States Government, under its direction and control.

There are two wings to the development of our new merchant fleet: the building and the operation. Within a short time after we went into the war the building, under control of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, became exclusively a Government enterprise, and now, and apparently for the duration of the war, the operation comes into the fold also. Moreover, it is reported on good authority, the Government, as represented by the Shipping Board, proposes to carry its own insurance on its own ships.

British coastwise shipping consists entirely of small vessels, designed and built expressly for short voyages, none of them more than 300 miles, and all within easy reach of a harbor. Consequently there is a real and sharp distinction between this class of ships and those designed and built for overseas trade. But coastwise shipping in the United States includes not only ships plying up and down the long Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, from Maine to Galveston, and from Seattle to San Diego, but also ships built to run through the Canal from the east to the west coast and back again. Ships of this class are perfectly capable of "going foreign," and since the war began no small proportion of them have gone into Government service. This coastwise shipping, consequently, forms a far more important and valuable part of our merchant marine than does the British coastwise shipping, and should not in fairness be counted out when reckoning up our sea assets.

For instance, the Shipping Board in a recent statement regarding the growth of the American merchant marine, put the "overseas" tonnage in June, 1914, at 1,614,222 tons, against the increase of 5,000,000 tons or more now being made through its building program. But, as a matter of fact, in order to give a fair impression of the American merchant marine, which even in 1914 was by no means as despicable as calamity howlers would have had it appear, they should have counted in not only the big

coastwise liners, but also a goodly tonnage of shipping on the Great Lakes, usually dismissed in official estimates as "lake and river tonnage," but which was perfectly capable of going into overseas service, and has since proved its right to be considered as much a part of our shipping resources as the strictly reckoned "overseas tonnage."

These confusing elements, and the Governmental secrecy which has not even yet been entirely dispelled, make it impossible to give exact figures on the growth of our merchant marine under war stimulus, even before the Government directly took a hand. But it is probable the total of ships under the American flag, capable of going overseas, whether actually engaged in that service or not, in 1914 was not far from 2,500,000 tons.

Against this may be placed the statement of the Shipping Board that on September 26 the Government had in service for foreign trade, including 117 seized or commandeered German or Austrian ships, but apparently not including a considerable percentage of coastwise and lake shipping which none the less comes under the commandeering order of October 15, a total of 575 steamers of 3,571,644 tons deadweight capacity. This amount is considerably greater than Germany had in July, 1914, and at present makes us indisputably second only to Great Britain among the maritime nations.

That 3,571,644 tons, of course, is growing all the time. Even aside from the Government's program, some idea of the growth of the shipping industry in this country may be afforded by a careful compilation made by The Journal of Commerce of the amount of new capital invested in the United States through the organization of shipbuilding and ship-operating corporations, which puts the total from July, 1914, to and including September, 1917, at \$359,265,000. And most of the new shipping which this represents has been, because of the conditions, "overseas tonnage" in the strictest sense of the word.

It may be timely, however, before taking up the manner in which the Shipping Board apparently intends to manage and operate this huge fleet which it will so soon have in its hands, to review the building wing of its program, and the accessions which this is going to bring to the fleet, beginning about December 1, and continuing thereafter at a steadily increasing rate.

First, there are now on the stocks in American shipyards, in various stages of completion, 400 vessels, representing a total of 2,800,000 tons deadweight capacity, which were all laid down by private enterprise, but have already been taken over and will be finished by the Government. These ships, built to a wide variety of designs, range from big transport liners to comparatively small tramps. They form the first small vanguard of the new tonnage—and alone amount to nearly twice our "overseas tonnage" in 1914. Many of them will be in the water before the end of this year and carrying troops and supplies to France in the Spring.

Then come the 353 wooden ships of the original German program, together with 58 composites—wooden ships with steel frames—totaling 1,460,900 tons, which will also be ready, in all probability, for the most part, in the Spring. Finally, there are the 225 ships of the first huge order of standardised, fabricated steel steamers, which are to total 1,663,000 tons deadweight capacity.

These last are the most interesting of the entire program, because they may, in the opinion of their enthusiastic protagonists, eventually crowd all other types of cargo carriers off the ocean, solely because, on the same principle that the Ford is the cheapest and quickest built motor car, they will be the cheapest and quickest built steamships. And cheapness and construction are vital elements in the steamship business in normal times, where profits are shaved, under keen competition, to the narrowest margin.

The opposing side of the argument is taken by those—and there are able shipping men among them—who hold that standardisation will never work for steamships, because steamers are not turned out in quantity like motor cars and sold on the market, but are generally built to order, and because the men ordering steamers order them with a particular class of trade in view, and want them designed especially for that trade—for length of run, probable ports of call, fuel requirements and class of cargo.

This argument will have to wait until after the war, however, to be settled. At present the Government, through the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is building standardised ships in three sizes—an initial

order for forty of 9,000 tons, with more in prospect, and others of 7,500 and of 5,000 tons. Initial orders of these types were for fifty apiece, but with the plain intimation that the number would be increased as fast as they were built and proved successful, up to 200 apiece. Congress is expected to appropriate money to extend the program, in all three types of these ships, to another 5,000,000 tons altogether. It is hoped that the three sizes will permit of sufficient specialisation of the ships for different trades. Just as there are various standard sizes of motor trucks.

The designs of the 9,000-ton ships were made by the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation, which secured the first order for them, under the direct supervision of President R. H. M. Robinson of this company. Mr. Robinson was formerly a naval constructor of the United States Navy, is the inventor of the famous "basket" type of military mast with which every American battleship is fitted, and built many of our finest battleships. W. Averill Harriman, who controls the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation, persuaded him that in this emergency he could serve his country better outside the navy by building merchant ships.

The designs of the 7,500-ton and 5,000-ton steamers were made by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, whose present head, Admiral Washington Lee Capps, was for many years Mr. Robinson's chief in the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

There are a number of other features of these new standardised ships, aside from their wholesale method of construction, which are going to make their advent into peaceful competition on the seas, after they have served their first purpose in carrying us through the present emergency, a highly interesting experiment. For one thing, they will form the first big fleet of turbine-driven freighters the world has ever seen; for another, most of them will have water-tube boilers, and burn oil fuel.

The question in this part of it is one of getting the skilled labor, if turbine ships with oil-burning, water-tube boilers can be built as cheaply and operated as steadily as the old-style tramp with Scotch boilers and expansion engines, they will probably drive the old-style tramp off the sea, purely by lower operating costs due to greater economy and greater speed. But power plants of this type require much more intelligent care if the ships are not to spend half their time under repairs. If the higher wages of American seamen and marine engineers insure, as they should, greater skill in operation, the experiment may be a brilliant success. But it remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, the machinery that is to operate this huge fleet is already beginning to function. Evidence of the extent to which control is to be exercised, no matter whose toes are trodden upon, is to be found in the decision, already acted upon, to permit no more sailing vessels whatever to undertake voyages to the war zone. It has been estimated that this order, put into effect immediately and rigidly enforced, will cause an immediate loss to various shipping interests of around \$200,000. But to send sailing vessels into the war zone is merely to feed the U-boats, while, on the other hand, there is ample work for them in the safer voyages to South America, the West Indies, and the Pacific, where, owing to the withdrawal of steamers for the war zone, freight rates have gone soaring. The beneficial effect of the order has already been evidenced in a drop in these rates.

The full weight of the task of management of American shipping under the Shipping Board, however, will fall upon the Chartering Committee. This committee, composed of Welding Ring, Daniel Bacon, and J. B. Smill—two veteran steamship men and one of the ablest of the younger crop—will, within a few months, in the opinion of shipping men in general, be exercising powers almost without limit, and will, by its use of those powers, count for more in bringing the full weight of the United States to bear against Germany than almost any other single wheel of the whole vast machine of the Government.

An Exception To The Rule
From the Sing Sing Prison Star
• Bulletin

The time it takes to go from one point to another should be exactly the same both ways, but we know of two points where the distance one way is something like fifty minutes and the return many, many years.

An Early Experiment
Joseph threw away his coat of many colors.

"This camouflage effect only

makes my brothers pick me out

quicker," he complained.

Soukhomlinoff, 'Master Traitor'

"If General Soukhomlinoff is found guilty he will be the master traitor of all history, for, by betraying the Russian armies to death, by poisoning the Tsar's mind and thwarting the plans of the Allies at Petrograd, by overturning every Russian victory to the Germans he prolonged the war until nation after nation that had remained at peace was forced into it; and he, not Hindenburg or the Kaiser was the central figure of the whole war."

There was talk of graft in connection with war contracts, and also talk of the presence of underlings in the Russian War Office who were working hand in glove with the German authorities. The first loud murmur against Soukhomlinoff came in regard to the Masseyev case.

Long before Masseyev was tried and hanged as a spy, proof of the man's treason was submitted to the War Minister. But the charges were not pressed and Masseyev, a spy of the very worst type, continued in the service of the Russian staff at Petrograd; in close communication with the war-plans of the country. It was due to him and ultimately to Soukhomlinoff, it is claimed, that the Russians suffered the terrible defeat at the Masurian lakes, where the Germans knew the plans of the Russians and the latter lacked ammunition to defend themselves. Masseyev, together with twelve or fifteen more of his colleagues, was subsequently tried and hanged for treason.

Thus the Philadelphia Press denounced the former Russian Minister of War, during his trial for treason. Since then he has been found guilty and sentenced to hard labor for life. The scene in the courtroom was a dramatic one as the jury, which had deliberated for seven hours, brought in a verdict of guilty while they acquitted his wife, who had been tried with him. Of the charges against General Soukhomlinoff The Press said:

The Russian Government charges that Soukhomlinoff is the author of the Russian defeats from 1914 on. He was Minister of War, and the Tsar,

according to General Velichko's testimony, relied implicitly on him and "saw everything through the spectacles of General Soukhomlinoff." The Minister, it is alleged, was in Germany's pay and communicated to her, through his wife and certain spies, whose names are given, the Russian military secrets and plans of campaign. After bringing army after army to disaster by this means, Soukhomlinoff crowned his treason by depriving the armies of ammunition and supplies, and the result was the great disaster of 1915, when the Grand Duke Nicholas' army, after advancing into the enemy's country, was forced to retreat with great loss back into Russia.

All this time the French and British were striving desperately to hold back the Germans on the West front. The Russian armies, by advancing into Austria and even into Germany, could have ended this state of affairs and the war as well. They did advance into both countries, and over and over again it appeared that Russia was about to save the Allies in the West and bring Germany to her own defense. Each time the Russian armies were halted at the moment of victory and hurried back into their own country; not, it is now charged, because they were outwitted, but because they were betrayed. The Russian soldier fought with little more than his bare hands against German artillery; the Germans brought up their guns and played them on sections where they knew the Russians were without ammunition, and massacred them.

Some people in Russia believe that of the two who were tried treason, the woman, who escaped punishment, is the more guilty, and that General Soukhomlinoff's troubles grew out of a desire to gratify the extravagant tastes of his wife rather than a wish to aid Germany, the great cost of which he did not foresee. The Arkansas Gazette says:

At his trial it was shown that Mrs. Soukhomlinoff purchased as many as twenty hats in one season. She was at least sixty. There is a story in Petrograd that she was a waitress at Kief in her early youth. Soukhomlinoff rose from the ranks to be Minister of War, earning his promotions by hard and efficient work, and was a great favorite with the Tsar.

Stories about Soukhomlinoff began drifting about Petrograd and Moscow soon after the outbreak of the war.

Continuing the story of the great betrayal, The Gazette says:

Soukhomlinoff's defense was that it was impossible to supply the Army because the nation lacked industrial machinery to turn out the work. But it is said that while this slaughter was going on, train-load after train-load of ammunition, which should have been sent west to the Russian front, was by order of the War Department, sent east en route to Siberia.

Russian officials became aware of the sinister influences at work in the war Department long before the revolution broke, but Soukhomlinoff always prevented them from laying their fingers on the facts which might convict him. It was Prince Lvov who discovered that Soukhomlinoff was holding down the manufacture of ammunition for the Army at a time when it was most needed, and it was greatly due to the efforts of Prince Lvov and Goutchikoff that he was exposed and cast into prison. What was some time before the revolution, at the time of the revolution the mob stormed the gates and demanded that the ex-War Minister be turned over to them. It was only the promise of a speedy and just trial that quieted their clamor.

Representatives:

Two reasons therefore led up to the plan of joining not the Mediterranean, but the Bosphorus with the Indian, subsequent to 1888, it was natural, if there were to be a railway to the Persian Gulf.

Between the years 1879 and 1888, when the through line from Western Europe to Constantinople was opened, a line should follow the route which would necessitate the shortest sea passage. But on the other hand, from Peninsula were gradually constructed political and military points of view, the far more important reason for a

(Continued on Page 7)

CONGO ROOFING

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure HourIf We Lived On Venus ■ By Garrett P. Serviss

II

Let us suppose that you took up your abode in the center of the dark, or night, hemisphere. There you would never see the sun, but you would always see the stars, and in the course of one of Venus's years, which is 225 of our days long, the entire circuit of the starry heavens would slowly pass before your eyes like a panorama. You would not,

however, as on the earth, see the stars rising in the east, crossing the meridian and setting in the west, all in a period of about twelve hours.

On the contrary, their apparent motion would be so deliberate as not to be noticed in a few hours' observation. Seen from the earth the stars move westward 15 degrees in an hour, but seen from Venus they would move only one degree in 15

hours, because the earth turns on its axis 225 times as fast as Venus. Thus the heavens would seem almost virtually to stand still above your head.

But that perpetual night of Venus would be always clear, for in the cold, lucid atmosphere, at so great a distance from the borders of the sun-illuminated hemisphere, probably no clouds would appear. Nearly all the atmospheric moisture would be condensed and turned into a frosty blanket covering the ground. Possibly there might be occasional showers of fine, needlesharp snow crystals glittering faintly in the starlight as they descended through the endless night.

The starlight would prevent the prevalence of absolute darkness when you were out under the sky. The amount of light from the stars would be the same as that which they give in a clear night upon the earth, say one-sixtieth of the light of the full moon. But at times the light from the stars would be effectively supplemented by the sunlight reflected from the earth.

When Venus is between the earth and the sun, the earth appears directly overhead from the center of the dark hemisphere of Venus, and with its whole sunward face illuminated, like a little full moon. The distance between the two planets is then only about 26,000,000 miles, and the earth would fairly dazzle your eyes by its brilliancy. It would be more than three times as bright as Venus herself appears to us when she is at her brightest, and anybody who has seen her glowing like an electric lamp hung up in the sky at such times, will understand what an astonishing object a star three or four times brighter yet would be.

There can hardly be a doubt that, if the dark hemisphere of Venus is inhabited, and if its inhabitants resemble ourselves in their mental peculiarities, the earth must be for them an object of superstition and regard, and perhaps of worship. The earth is the brightest object they ever see in the sky. It is their substitute for both sun and moon. Its amazing splendor—especially amazing to them—it's slow motion across the sky, occupying many months from its raising to its setting. Its gradual increase followed by an equally gradual decrease of brightness, and the curious behavior of its bright little attendant, the moon, which they can

see, and you could see, with the naked eye—all these are exactly the things to give rise to superstitious notions and ceremonies, just as similar, though not quite so singular, phenomena have often done upon the earth.

The very circumstances of life on the night side of Venus—the gloom, as compared with a sunlit world, the absence of the cheering influences of daylight and all that brings with it—would naturally tend to make the inhabitants superstitious, unless, which may be more probable, they are destitute of even sufficient intelligence to invent a legend, or to feel any kind of fear except mere brute terror concerning things that could possibly hurt them.

But, suppose that you did find them a race of beings capable of intellectual development, but subdued and oppressed by the imaginations that ignorance breeds. You would be like a missionary of reason and knowledge among them! However thrilling the sight of your world and its attendant moon, looking like two companion stars in the sunless heavens, might be to you, you would reciprocate them for what they are, and could indicate to your strange friends that you had come, like a greater Columbus, from a brighter world across the sea of space. Perhaps you would have difficulty in persuading them not to worship you as a visiting god—unless they took another view, and tried to eat you!

It has been too hastily assumed by those who accept the two-faced notion of Venus that no life can be possible on the night side. We know that there must be an abundant atmosphere there, and that alone furnishes the basis for an adjustment of conditions which could largely counteract the consequences of the lack of sunlight. You might find elements in that atmosphere which would conserve heat and permit even some kind of vegetation to flourish.

Face to face with facts so incredible from the viewpoint of earthly experience that our science would readily repudiate them, you might rid yourself of narrow terrestrial prejudices, based only on the analogy of our particular experience of life, and learn from Nature herself that the power that can make different planets equal in size, can make different races of living beings, created in the peculiar conditions of those planets.

In imagination I can see you, sitting in the midst of that unending starry night, amid the strange scenery and the strange creatures of that far-off world, and gazing up at the glowing earth-star over your head, with the wonder of such a widening of knowledge as man never before experienced filling your eyes with the look of an awakening demigod.

route defined by the Convention of 1903—a modification destined to take the main line through Alexandretta and Aleppo instead of by the more northerly trace via Bagche. This modification would have had the dual advantage of placing those two important towns actually on the through road from west to east, and in direct railway communication, and of taking the Baghdad railway not through the heart of the Amanus Mountains, but by the Belian Pass. This, I believe, would have minimized the cost of construction. But, had it been accepted, such a change would have meant that instead of the railway never coming within about ten miles of the coast, it would have run for a good many miles actually along the seashore. In case of war, therefore, there would have been a much greater menace to the Turco-Germanic communications from the sea, for whilst the section of the railway in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Alexandretta is still the most easy of attack, that attack would now constitute a far larger undertaking than were the line to have run close to the water's edge.

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The oldest and most reliable condensed milk on the market

FOR SALE BY AL DEALERS

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND. POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices]

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	Rs. 610
Chartered	264 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 S.
North China	Tls. 112 1/2 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtze	Rs. 205
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 11 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	Tls. 131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	107s. 6d.
"Shell"	Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 46 1/2
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 35 1/2 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippines	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2 1/2
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 117 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Welhawai Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
Ewo	Tls. 162 1/2
Ewo. Prefs	Tls. 95
International	Tls. 91 B.
International (pref)	Tls. 62 1/2
Lao-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 36
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 110
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Yangtze-poo Pref	Tls. 56 B.
Yangtze-poo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Rs. 84 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.40
Langkawi	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	Tls. 5 1/2
Weeks	Tls. 15
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amber	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawau	Tls. 29 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 34 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.20
Chempedak	Tls. 11
Cheng	Tls. 2.05 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.80
Dominion	Tls. 9 1/2
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 6 1/2 x 12 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 0.60 B.
Kapayans	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahru	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 16 S.
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3
Permatas	Tls. 0.95 B.
Repar	Tls. 0.85 B.
Samagatas	Tls. 7.45
Seeker	Tls. 1.15 B.
Seemandu	Tls. 13 1/2
Senawang	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Kiebong	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 11 B.
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Shanghai Fahang	Tls. 1.55
Sungai	Tls. 10
Sungai Duri	Tls. 7
Sun Mangis	Tls. 0.70 B.
S'hal Kaisant	Tls. 0.75 S.
Shanghai Scerban	Tls. 1.60
Taiping	Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.
Tebong	Tls. 2 B.
Ubobi	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cult Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec and Asb.	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 64 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Morse Bazaar	Tls. 35
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 36
Shai Telephone	Tls. 79 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 17 1/2
E. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinke Road	
Telephone No. 398	

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negotiate policies against Fire on For-
ign and Native Risk at Current
Rate.

FRAZER & CO.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION

Shanghai, November 15, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 98 1/2 = Tls. 1.01

@ 72.7 = Mex. \$1.38

Mex. Dollars Market rate ...

72.4

Shai Gold Bars: 278 touch Tls. 2.80

Bar Silver

438

Copper Cash

per tael 1791

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4 1/2 = Tls. 4.87

exch. @ 72.7 = Mex. \$6.70

Peking Bar

—

Native Interest

.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

438d.

Bank Rate of Discount

5%

Market rate of discount:—

72.4

3 m.s.

%

4 m.s.

%

6 m.s.

%

6 m.s.

%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London

Fr. 27.52

Ex. N. Y. on London

T.T. \$4763

Consols

—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London

T.T. 4/11

London

Demand 4/18

India

(nominal) T.T. 2874

Paris

T.T. 5643

Paris

Demand 5654

Banks Buying Rates

London

4 m.s. Cds. 4/21

London

4 m.s. Dcys. 4/28

London

6 m.s. Cds. 4/28

London

6 m.s. Dcys. 4/28

Paris

4 m.s. 5874

Paris

4 m.s. 1024

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 15, 1917.

Official

Kroewek Tls. 16.00

Shanghai Scerban Tls. 0.75

Tebong Tls. 19.00

New Eng. Tls. 12.75

Unofficial

Shanghai Land 6% 1911

Tls. 87 cash

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, November 15, 1917.

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, November 13.—Today's

rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 21% for account

Cheques on London at

Paris

Fr. 27.18

T.T. on London at New

York

G. \$4.76

Bar Silver (Spot)

43d.

Bank of England Rate of

Discount

Market rate of Discount

Cotton: Egyptian F. G. S.

Sakellarides

31.85d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde

and Bengal

17.70d.

Cotton: Goodmilling

Americans

22.47d.

Plantation Rubber November

2s. 7d. Paid.

Deliveries China Silk

198 Bales

Deliveries Canton Silk

118 Bales

Deliveries Japan Silk

100 Bales

Tone of Tea Market: Quiet.

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-

formation has been received by

the general agent from the

Sumatra director and manager of

the Maatschappij tot Mijn-

Bosch-en Landbouwexploita in

Langkat:

The output of crude oil for

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,900,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montague Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Salgon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,960,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayevsk Vladivostock

Haiian O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

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Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up

Capital H.\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund H.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund H.\$ 20,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund \$12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 19	26	San Francisco	China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.	
26	26	San Francisco	Shinjyo maru	Jap. Alexander	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 17 noon	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
17	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
18	11.00 A.M. Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hachimaru	Jap. N.Y.K.
20	6.30 P.M. Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
21	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
23	8.00 Nagasaki	Peru	Rus. R.V.F.
24	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omori maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
26	8.00 P.M. Kobe	Kashima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec 1	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 21	1.00 London etc.	Ega maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
28 noon	London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 18	4.00 Ningpo	Hei Pekin	Br. B. & S.
16	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Chiao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
16	A.M. Foochow	Hsin Chiao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
16	P.M. Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
17	4.00 Foochow	Kiau Tzeen	Am. P.M.S. Co.
17	Hongkong & Manila	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S. Co.
18	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br. B. & S.
19	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Suning	Br. B. & S.
22	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
24	Hongkong	Tokuwa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
25	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Shengking	Br. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 16	11.00* Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap. S.M.B.
17	10.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sein	Fenning	Br. B. & S.
17	A.M. Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
18	10.00 Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
19	noon W.h v O'loc & Tientsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
20	D.L. Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap. S.M.B.
20	2.00 Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap. S.M.B.
21	8.00 Vladivostock	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
25	Dainy & Tsingtao	Kobukumaru	Jap. O.S.E.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 16	M.N. Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
16	M.N. do	Tsung	Br. J. M. & Co.
16	M.N. do	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
17	M.N. do	Changon	Br. H. O. S. & Co.
17	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
18	M.N. do	Tachangmaru	Jap. N.K.K.
19	M.N. do	Kiangtsoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
20	M.N. do	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
20	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
21	M.N. do	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
21	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Br. B. & S.
21	M.N. do	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
21	M.N. do	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
21	M.N. do	Kiangkwo maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
23	M.N. do	Suifang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
24	M.N. do	Luoyi	Br. B. & S.
24	M.N. do	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. M.N. Mid night. D.L. Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Br. & S.
Nov 15	Nispo	Kianhsien	2012	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
15	Wenchow	Poochi	681	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
15	Tientsin	Hsinming	1917	Jap. N.K.K.		
15	Dainy	Kobe maru	1428	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
15		Toonan	249	Jap. S.M.B.	SMRW	
15	Hankow	Tuckwo	270	Br. J. M. & Co.	KLYW	
15	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap. N.K.K.	NWYW	
15	Hankow	Fengtien	1276	Jap. M.H.K.	MBKW	
15	Tientsin	Tatung	1862	Br. B. & S.	CNW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Br. & S.
Nov 15	Hankow etc.	Kianhsien	2101	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
15	do	Yohanye maru	1917	Jap. N.K.K.		
15	do	Kiutu	1924	Br. J. M. & Co.		
15	do	Shantung	1082	Br. B. & S.		
15	Wuchang	Wenchow	560	Br. B. & S.		
15	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br. B. & S.		
15	Japan	Kumanomaru	814	Jap. N.Y.K.		
15	Siangyang	Kianhsien	911	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.		

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770, Captain Philip, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.						
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.						
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Pooyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, November 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.						
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luensi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.						
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hanson, will leave on Saturday, November 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.						

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hanson, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 16, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackel, will leave on Friday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG via MAILA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's s.s. Ecuador, Captain A. W. Nelson, will be despatched from the China Merchants Central Wharf on Saturday, November 17, at such time as state of tide will permit. For Freight or Passage apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Palace Hotel Building, 1-B Nanking Road. Telephone Central 5056.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Capt. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, November 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keeling Maru, Capt. T. Kamiishi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzeopoo wharf on Nov. 21, at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathre, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Nov. 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

(For Liverpool.)

Tons

KAGA MARU 12,500

YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500

FOR HONGKONG

TOKIWA MARU 15,500 Capt. K. Ogura, Nov. 24

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU 15,500 Capt. K. Ogura, Dec. 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuha, Nov. 17

HAKUAI MARU 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, Nov. 20

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Nov. 24

YAMASHIRO MARU ... 7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki, Nov. 27

CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Dec. 1

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu, Nov. 22

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Nov. 29

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU 19,000 Nov. 26

FOR JAPAN

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.

AKI MARU 12,500 Nov. 19, 1917

TANGO MARU 14,000 Dec. 18

NIKKO MARU 10,000 Jan. 15, 1918

JALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBIKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusei Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusei, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight,

1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	3.	1.		2.	4.	102.
B. s.	B. s.		Peking	B. s.	B. s.	
2086	838	300	0	1700	1000	
2345	1122	685	dep. Tientsin-Central dep.	2200	1900	
2350	1117	640	84	1981	1700	
000	1182	600	dep. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	230	524	200	1040	

Tientsin-Pukow Line

Local

4.

B. s.

5.

B. s.

715

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726

745

1200

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2031

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1558

1816

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dep. Tientsin-East arr.

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Business and Official Notices



Americans interested in arranging for a suitable observance of Thanksgiving Day are invited to meet at the Consulate-General at 5.15 p.m., sharp, on Friday, the 16th instant.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.
15838

Shanghai Race Club

REMINDER.

Selling Lotteries will be held at the Grand Stand TODAY at 5.30 p.m. on the following Races:

THE AUTUMN HANDICAP
THE GRIFFINS' HANDICAP
THE SUB-GRIFFINS' HANDICAP
THE GRAND NATIONAL
STEEPLECHASE

The Lotteries are open to Members of the Country, Shanghai, Masonic, American, Merchant Service and Race Clubs.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
15856

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY
Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.
62nd Monthly DRAWING of \$2,000 PREMIUM BONDS.

Total number of bonds which participated in the Drawing 4,109.

Total amount reimbursed to bondholders \$12,827 representing 25 per cent of \$49,308 being premium on bonds for the month of November, 1917.

Bonds No. 1284 and No. 964 receive \$2,000 each..... \$4,000

Bonds No. 1946 and No. 369 receive \$1,000 each..... 2,000

Bonds No. 2288 and No. 2268 receive \$300 each..... 600

Bonds No. 2795 and No. 970 receive \$200 each..... 400

Bonds No. 1694 and No. 3963 receive \$160 each..... 320

Bond No. 2418 receives..... 100

Bond No. 3222 receives..... 80

Bond No. 2081 receives..... 54

Following bonds, 397 in all, receive \$12.00 each..... 4,764

Total amount reimbursed..... \$12,827

\$12 Reimbursements.

1 772 1484 2193 2751 3489

3 774 1492 2194 2754 3497

6 796 1502 2200 2755 3500

7 801 1522 2214 2770 3500

45 818 1582 2219 2793 3517

50 830 1528 2241 2800 3519

91 832 1538 2246 2800 3560

110 842 1540 2264 2818 3564

116 846 1548 2267 2818 3576

125 875 1550 2269 2877 3578

126 877 1573 2271 2900 3588

155 884 1588 2283 2927 3592

179 889 1615 2300 2929 3593

198 895 1631 2301 2940 3600

222 911 1652 2308 2947 3617

235 929 1661 2310 2954 3619

241 935 1678 2314 2968 3623

249 945 1708 2329 2978 3625

250 951 1719 2330 2980 3654

260 959 1728 2343 2993 3667

261 967 1741 2437 3023 3675

277 982 1747 2453 3030 3692

299 991 1753 2370 3040 3702

306 1007 1754 2373 3046 3732

315 1011 1783 2374 3047 3743

317 1022 1794 2375 3065 3747

322 1035 1795 2376 3065 3777

334 1089 1818 2380 3070 3789

337 1042 1856 2404 3086 3792

339 1047 1862 2409 3092 3801

273 1048 1865 2439 3114 3822

387 1070 1871 2441 3129 3834

394 1078 1882 2442 3130 3835

400 1111 1884 2447 3145 3849

425 1114 1900 2456 3159 3875

438 1118 1916 2473 3162 3877

440 1120 1921 2483 3164 3889

458 1152 1924 2501 3175 3900

466 1188 1981 2501 3182 3901

468 1197 2004 2506 3183 3892

509 1198 2004 2511 3191 3948

513 1201 2016 2512 3203 2961

517 1202 2025 2519 3204 3970

536 1205 2027 2520 3227 3978

542 1209 2039 2527 3264 3985

561 1227 2044 2552 3266 3988

562 1228 2063 2559 3284 4001

564 1230 2070 2560 3205 4011

573 1369 2071 2562 3232 4015

576 1382 2074 2572 3214 4018

582 1285 2087 2582 3258 4019

593 1291 2090 2603 3243 4033

608 1294 2094 2614 3260 4028

613 1306 2100 2620 3274 4049

617 1307 2101 2636 3285 4058

649 1339 2118 2671 3286 4078

655 1345 2123 2673 3292 4083

662 1380 2124 2679 3296 4085

683 1322 2126 2684 3411 4089

698 1400 2135 2689 3417 4104

713 1406 2138 2701 3485 4106

714 1415 2152 2708 3471

726 1425 2154 2722 3473

723 1431 2173 2725 3473

741 1437 2190 2729 3483

753 1451 2191 2750 3486

OVERSEAS CLUB
Special Exhibition
of
Local Films
and
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
in aid of the
TOMMIES' XMAS FUND

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Wednesday, Nov. 21st, 1917
at 9 p.m.
Booking now open at Moutrie's
15839

The Banque Industrielle de Chine

invites subscriptions to the
RENTE PERPETUELLE
FRENCH 4% GOVERNMENT
LOAN

Free of all taxes
Unconvertible before 25 years
RATE OF ISSUE

Frs. 68.60 for Nominal Frs. 100.00
Subscriptions will close here on
15th December, 1917.

No charges whatever for wiring
the subscriptions.

Facilities granted and best ex-
change.

G. LION,
Manager.
15840

The Moka Garden Embroidery
Mission of Soochow

will hold a
'XMAS SALE
TODAY

at
THE CARLTON CAFE
from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Newest designs in Dress
Patterns, Scarves, Table Sets,
Baby Clothes, Etc.

15840

Central Bureau of Liquidation
of the
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Notice is hereby given that under
instructions from the Ministry of
Finance and the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs of the Republic of
China, the business in China of the
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank has been
placed in liquidation.

And all parties of Chinese, Allied
and Neutral nationalities having
claims against the said Bank are
hereby required to notify the Local
Bureau of Liquidation of their
claims, within one month from this
date.

And notice is hereby further
given, that all parties indebted to
the said Bank must discharge their
liabilities within one month from this
date, after which period the
Central Bureau of Liquidation will
take such action as may be necessary.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1917.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

14 The Bund.
15831

RING UP 3809
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road.

We certify the above to be a correct
record of the drawing of 15th Novem-
ber, 1917.

SETH, MCANELL & CO.

Auditors.

Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey?
THE WHISKEY
OF QUALITY
Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuan Road

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and
Testament of
Mark Brown Grier,
Deceased.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court,
notice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against the estate of
MARK BROWN GRIER, deceased,
to present to HENRIETTA DONALD-
SON GRIER, Administratrix cum
testamento annexo of his estate, on or
before May 16th, 1917; and all per-
sons owing debts to said deceased are
hereby notified to make payment of
the same in due course to said Ad-
ministratrix cum testamento annexo.
HENRIETTA DONALDSON GRIER,
Administratrix cum testamento
annexo.
c/o Clerk, U. S. Court for China,
Shanghai, China.
Dated November 16, 1917.

15849

TO MOTORISTS

Instruction in driving motor cars,
and in cleaning and effecting minor
adjustments, by a fully competent
foreign professional motorist.

Periodical inspection of cars.
Will instruct and qualify Chin-
ese chauffeurs, thereby saving much
expense to owners.

MODERATE CHARGES
Only Allies and neutrals need
apply to Box 319, THE CHINA
PRESS.

15840

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA